

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1853.

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TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year, payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

THE POST.

Athens, Friday, Oct. 7, 1853.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.

The N. Y. Herald publishes a synopsis of Secretary May's forthcoming letter. He maintains that Kosta was seized within the nationality of the United States, and that Capt. Ingraham's interference was proper. He refuses to give consent to Kosta's being given up to the Austrian consul at Smyrna, and insists that Austria shall place them in the same condition as when he was arrested.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—Dates from Oregon to the 26th of Aug. have been received. An Indian insurrection had broken out at Rogue river valley, which created great consternation among the inhabitants. Several tribes had united and commenced a war of extermination on the whites. Many massacres had already been committed. Among the victims were Dr. Wm. R. Rose, and John R. Hardin. Lieut. B. V. Griffin, with a company of troops, had made an attack on a party of Indians, but was obliged to retreat, himself being wounded.

An expedition under Gen. Lane had gone to the scene of action, and bloody work was expected. Twenty whites had been butchered.

STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.—The condition of the Stock and Money Market is not on the whole much changed since last week. There have been considerable fluctuations in the mean time, with a corresponding variation in the price of fancy stocks. While money has been gradually becoming easier, there is no decided tendency toward a greater abundance. The apprehension that a tight market may be before us, has a tendency to check operations on time, and induces people to take measures to strengthen themselves in case matters take an adverse turn. The public mind is unsettled as to the future, and is exceedingly cautious in its action. To-day money is apparently abundant; to-morrow it can hardly be had on any terms. Lenders, though they refuse to take long contracts, seem determined to keep up the rates on short loans; so that, though there may be no actual scarcity, rates continue high, even upon short and well-secured contracts.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET, Sept. 27. The New England Trade has become very brisk the past week. Buyers are here from Maine and other places who have purchased to a considerable extent. The Southern and Western trade is now about over for the season, although some merchants still remain making their purchases. There is no change of importance to notice in prices. Leather of all kinds has been gradually advancing for some weeks past, which, in connection with the very full prices paid for labor, gives a very firm tone to the market, and goods are likely to rule higher. The stock in market continues very reduced. The supply arriving each week is taken up as fast as it is received. Low priced Boots and Brogans are particularly scarce and sustain very full prices.

RAIL ROADS.—In the history of voluntary labor there is no monument of industry, and skill equal or at all comparable to the system of railroads and steamboats by which every section of the United States is traversed.—They are not more wonderful for their extent than for the evidence they give of the far-seeing, bold, and indomitable character of the men upon whom fortune has lavished the means of their construction. All this, be it recollected, is the result of unmitigated enterprise—of a naked, primitive spirit, whose energies have triumphed under foot the cautious and vacillating councils of capital, turned away from the allurements of the city, from the ease and luxury of wealth, and carried into every part of the land a tireless and never-ending industry.

The Pacific Railroad Company met at Metropolitan Hall, New York, on Thursday, 29th, when \$43,000,000 were subscribed to the undertaking by fifty-seven individuals. The meeting then adjourned for a fortnight.

LARGE TRAINS.—The Engine "Rocky Mountain" recently drew a train over the Michigan Central road, consisting of one hundred and ten cars weighing about 1000 tons, the freight alone weighing 544 tons.—Another engine brought into Detroit a train of one hundred and eighteen cars.

LOOK HERE, OLD SOLITUDES.—The first law of nature is marriage, and yet man is the only creature that resists it. Who ever saw an old bachelor robin, or a female bird with strong thoughts of dying an old maid? No one. Every created thing becomes a parent, and this is just what it is intended they should become.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore Times anticipates a beautiful confusion of factions in the democratic ranks, and a bountiful exhibition of Buncombe speeches upon the meeting of Congress, and remarks:

The administration are now in a quandary. The attack on Mr. Dickinson failed entirely. Gen. Cass' letter which was so much vaunted, turns out to be of no particular political character. The South shells appear to chuckle over what they have got, and wish the administration to become committed to their peculiar side. The hunkers are bold and defiant. The South behaves with indifference; and the administration looks round for positive and straight forward support, but can see but little truly secured. In this state of things, it is highly probable that, Gen. Cass will be urged to come forward and endorse the interpretation put upon his letter by the administration people at Washington, previous to the Syracuse Convention, and we may look out for news from Detroit before long. Whether his endorsement, if secured, will avail in reconciling the parties, remains to be seen. But if anything can be done, which will stop the noise of the factions, and lessen the lengthy catalogue of Buncombe speeches to be anticipated in the next Congress, it will prove a blessing to the country.

We recommend to honorable members, who are disposed to kick up a row, the example of the adamant convention at Syracuse. They took their stand and stopped talking. Let them do so likewise, and there may be a chance of their doing something of practical use.

Some philosopher in North Carolina, who has been closely watching the comet which for sometime has been startling our people, has calculated to a certainty that it must strike this earth. Indeed, he has indicated the day and hour when the great catastrophe will occur. This is awful to think of, especially as the comet is represented to be 100,000 times larger than the earth, not including its tail. What is to become of our little contemptible globe in such a smash? Who knows but that those earthquakes which have recently disturbed our nerves, were the effect of the comet's bumping up against our globe, preliminary to the final crash, when curling its fiery tail into the air, it shall rush head foremost against the earth and pitch it into eternity?

The Richmond Enquirer has a letter from General Felix Huston to Dr. Samuel Cartwright, of New Orleans, on the subject of the comparative health of black and white laborers in the South, and an extract from a recent publication by Dr. Cartwright on the same subject. These papers show that while the white laborers in the South have been swept to the grave by the Southern epidemics like chaff before the wind, the black slave has been unharmed, thus showing that white men are not fitted by nature for drudgery in the Southern climate. A correspondent of the Enquirer remarks that every mile of Southern rail road has cost a hoghead of white man's blood. The Enquirer accompanies these papers with its commendations, and says that they undermine the very foundations on which abolitionism stands.

The retail liquor dealers of New York, at their adjourned meeting on Friday last, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in consequence of the great rise in the price of brandy, &c., the retailers of the article, find it impossible to obtain a living profit by selling at the present price; therefore, we do now agree that on and after the 1st day of October next, ten cents per glass shall be charged for brandy, instead of six-and-a-quarter cents, as now.

The meeting, says the N. Y. Times, which was by no means large in proportion to the portentous importance of the subject, was presided over by Mr. Hoopes, of the Broadway House; and the resolution was proposed by Mr. Charles Smith, and seconded by Mr. J. Connell. The meeting then adjourned—to the bar.

The Newberne, N. C. News says that a singular accident happened in Newberne, or rather in the clouds above it, on Tuesday last. Just as the severe thunder shower, which occurred on that day was in full blast a Turkey Buzzard was seen soaring at a great height in the air, soaring almost among the clouds, above the distillery of J. C. Stevens, Esq. Just as a vivid flash of lightning occurred, the bird came tumbling from aloft, but literally torn to pieces. The electricity, probably, in passing from one cloud to the other, struck him and sealed his fate. We do not recollect of ever having heard of a similar instance of the effect of lightning.

BALEMORE, Sept. 27. Advice from Rio Janeiro to the 13th of August have been received at New York. Coffee is quoted at from 4 @ 600 to 4 @ 800 per arroba, showing an advance of \$200 per arroba. The stock is light.

A great Hard Shell Ratification meeting was held in New York on Monday night, at which speeches were made by Senator Dickinson and others.

It is reported that the President will remove Collector Bronson and Attorney General O'Connor, from their respective offices.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27. Cotton has declined from a half to three-quarters of a cent. Middling is quoted at 10, and Good Middling 10 1/2 cents. Coffee has declined, and prime Rio commands from 10 1/2 a 10 cents per pound.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28. Advice from Galveston, Texas, to the 23d instant state that the yellow fever still prevails in that city, and that the deaths average ten a day. Among the victims have been Major Sanderson, and Professor Ruter; the former was robbed, it is supposed, while dying, and those persons have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the nefarious transaction.

Hon. John Y. Mason has officially received the mission to France.

"KNOWING BEANS."—This is an oft-quoted phrase, of the origin and exact meaning of which we never had an idea till we met with the following exposition. As here explained, the phrase is one of profound significance—full of meaning as an egg is of meat.—But those Lima beans, they are a study, they set me thinking. See how they wind and wind round the poles, creeping up higher and higher every time till they have reached the top. Then they fairly laugh with blossoms and begin to fill their pockets, for shortness called pods. Mind you they always turn round the poles one way, and that is towards the sun; they love to look in to his face. Is not that cunning? And now, does it make you think of something you have seen or heard of? It does us. We have looked at the climbing things by the hour together, and never could for the life of us, help being reminded of the Politicians. They wriggle up by the help of some man or party—up, up, and when they have once fairly got hold, it is almost impossible to shake them off, stop their growth, or prevent the filling of their pockets. If they cling around a dead body, it is little matter, but their embrace of a living one is pretty sure to be fatal. Hence, to know beans, is to rise by twisting and turning on other people's shoulders, often at their expense, to a situation where they can afford to despise the means of their promotion, and exclusively consult their own advantage.

A BIG ONE.—A Georgia Physician writing from one of the interior towns of that State to the Savannah Courier, gives an account of a young man, who, at the age of 23 years, weighed 565 lbs., he continued gradually to increase in flesh until he reached a little over 600 lbs.; he was able to get about with tolerable ease and comfort to himself, and attended to his planting interest; some four weeks ago he commenced increasing in flesh very rapidly, and gained at first 14 lbs. per day, then it was found he gained a little over 2 lbs. per day—last week he died suddenly in his chair; three days prior to his death he weighed 643 lbs., and had been his weight the day of his death no doubt he would have gone over 660 lbs.

ANCIENT FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—It seems that a "fugitive bill" was discussed in Congress as far back as 1818, with perfect calmness. The bill was advocated at that time by members from Massachusetts and New York, and from the debate, an abstract of which is published in the National Intelligencer, there would appear then to have been no excitement whatever, either at the North or South.

The Sumter, S. C. Banner, of the 28th inst., says that a number of obstructions having been lately placed upon the track of the Columbia rail road, a watch was placed upon the road. On Sunday night the watchman was fired upon from the bushes, and the ball from a musket passed through the breast of his coat.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The London Times, in its issue of the 14th inst., announced that the Emperor of Russia had rejected the Sultan's modifications, and war was considered inevitable. Previous accounts stated that the English and French Consuls had left Jassy, and that a great panic arose from the circumstance. General Linder was advancing with a fresh corps of Russian troops upon Moldavia.

The Car was to proceed at once to Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz, a strongly fortified city of Moravia on the river March, 40 miles N. E. of Brunn, in which Lafayette was confined for many years from 1794.

The Turkish troops on the Lower Danube, under the command of Omar Pasha, insist on fighting the Russians, and it is feared that the Pasha will be unable to subdue their fanaticism.

Advices from Spain state that the Hon. P. Soule will be received at Madrid as United States Minister.

The cholera was progressing in England.

RAILROAD MONITOR.—A new invention by John M. Crossland, of Pottsville, promises to effect important results. By railroad switches are safely adjusted to pass trains; the state of a drawbridge is known before it is reached, and obviates the necessity of stopping; warning is given when a train enters on a curve, or approaches a tunnel, or crossing, and these warnings may be given at the distance of four or five miles. These Monitors operate with certainty by day and night, without the effort of any person, or electric battery.

In Biddeford, Me., at the late election, an old man who performed the duties of a sweeper at the machine shop, was brought forward as a candidate for the State Legislature—and elected by a majority of 198!

A newly married lady in Pennsylvania is about applying for divorce, on the ground that her husband persists in washing his feet in the fryingpan.

BRICK MASONS WANTED.—Contractors in Indianapolis are paying from two to three dollars per day for hands, and cannot get enough at that.

A NOVEL CAUSE OF MAIL FAULTS.—A Texas mail contractor excuses himself for failing to perform his services as per schedule, by alleging that the musquitoes are actually so bad upon his route, as to make it dangerous to the life of man and beast to travel at the season of his recent failure.

All the world cannot be supremely respectable—all cannot rise to the perpendicular elevation of the giraffe, nor extend to the horizontal dimensions of the crocodile.

THE WASHINGTON UNION EXCOMMUNICATED.—The "National Democrat" having formally been read out of the Democratic church by the Washington Union, now excommunicated by a formal bull from its own Headquarters, the Washington Union from the same party. We quote:

"We should be glad to know, has it come to pass, in this country, that the Cabinet of the President may not be questioned, discussed, and even censured, without incurring the charge of enmity to the Executive? Since when did it come to pass that every Democratic paper must be assailed which does not prostitute itself to the secret and public service of a particular individual in the Cabinet? Who gave the Washington Union the authority to denounce every independent Democratic paper as an enemy to the Administration, which does not condescend to speaking with freeness and abolition organs?"

We will turn dictator, too, and issue our bull against the Washington Union. We have, at least, three readers to the Union's one, and have, for four whole years, fought the reputation of standing independently, boldly, and efficiently with the National party. Now, then, hear us, ye men of the Washington Union. Ye have taken to your bosom the freeness of New York. Ye have said, well done to the political infidels and barbarians who have, for four whole years, fought the principles of the Democratic party. Ye have shown an itching ear for the smooth falsehoods of the wicked barnburners, and ye have not listened to the voice of the time-honored and true Democracy. Therefore, by the authority vested in us, by the independence and truth of our position, we read you, the Washington Union, out of the Democratic party—we pronounce you enemies of the Administration, and we tell you, further, that the President very well knows that the course which you have pursued has done much to prejudice public opinion against, and embarrass the operations of the Administration, than all the Whig papers in the United States.

Of the fluctuations in the Money and Produce markets, and of the reliance which is felt in England, upon the United States, as a grain producer, and as a consumer, the London Spectator, of the 3d ult., says: We have our own difficulty to contend with. Our harvest is calculated to be something under the average; and as unquestionably an enlarged amount of means is in the hands of the people, the demand will be in excess on behalf of previous years with a shorter supply at home. For other supplies we calculate a considerable degree, no doubt, upon America; and here our difficulty tends to correct their difficulty; in other words, the exchange which they have in some degree anticipated will be proportionally balanced by their exports of grain. This is but one illustration of the effects of free trade, which enable fluctuations of one country to correct those of another.—By this means the people of the two countries are becoming connected as closely as the members of two families living together in the same town and trading together. There was a time when war used to be spoken of as a means of wiping off old debts; but here we observe, that as fast as a debt occurs on one side, it has to be redeemed by a debt incurred on the other, and the welfare of each is involved for a time of indefinite extension in that alternation of debt incurred.

ONE OF THE WOMEN.—The Lowell Courier reports that Mrs. O. entered her husband's office, on Central street, about 8 o'clock in the evening, and gave him a severe scolding, in presence of a crowd of witnesses.—The offence was that he didn't give her pocket money enough.

THE RICHEST MINES.—The mine applied to the soil of England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of its whole foreign commerce, and yet the grateful soil yields lack with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would be here, if we would only trust the soil with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy more manure, or he puts out his money in some joint-stock company to convert sunshine into moonshine. Reply upon it, our richest mine is the barn yard, and whatever temptation stock or shares may offer, the best investment, for a farmer is live stock and plough shares.

The Massachusetts Free Soil Convention, which was very fully attended, has nominated Henry Wilson for Governor, and Amasa Walker for Lieutenant Governor. The delegates seem to be very confident of carrying the State at the November Election.

A Cincinnati exchange says: "The success of Dr. Caroline Brown in the practice of the medical profession has already had a sensible effect upon the ladies in the country round about Cincinnati. Six young ladies, of good families and superior education, have applied for admission to the Eclectic Medical College at the approaching term."

When the million applaud you, seriously ask yourself what harm you have done, when they censure you, what good.

Land warrants are on the advance under a short supply. The quotations are 184 a \$188 for whole sections, 92 a \$94 for half, and 46 a \$47 for quarter.

A young man, a member of an evangelical church, advertised in a New York paper for board "in a pious family where his christian example would be considered a compensation."

"Muscatine," an ox six years old raised at Muscatine, Iowa, now en route for the World's Fair, is believed to be the largest ox in the United States. He is 6 feet 8 inches high, 17 feet 4 inches long, girls 10 feet 9 inches, and, if fattened, it is believed, would weigh over 4000 pounds.

Get possession of the whole world, and if you measure your own shadow, you will not find it one jot larger than before.

AIR LINES.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE WORLD.

The apparent course of the sun is from East to West. The revolutions of the earth are from West to East. The tides of the ocean roll round the globe from East to West. The great trade winds take the same course, or directly the reverse. When Columbus set his little bark upon the waters to find the balance of the world, he set his prow nearly due West.

The commercial circulation is from East to West, and from West to East. The great tide of emigration, now swelling and surging over this globe rolls undeviatingly from East to West. All the active circulation of the world has its general circulation from East to West, and from West to East. The general direction of our steamships, our commercial navy, and that of all other nations, is over oceans and seas, still East to West, or meeting the returning tide, from West to East. The continent of North America lies directly in the pathway of this great world's circulation. It must be crossed. Nothing can stop this Eastern and Western flood.—Hence our great lines of Railway, the main trunk lines across the continent. The Pacific Railroad, now rapidly tending to a fixed fact, is but carrying out this great involuntary movement of the World. And direct lines are now called for from East to West and the reverse. Hence the straightening of old lines and the establishing of new ones. And here comes the inevitable necessity of "Air Lines." The most direct course between any two points of this great Eastern and Western flood will be sought, will be constructed, and will be successful. Once it was thought that a Railroad might take a zig-zag, snake-like direction, from city to city, from one village to another, and all was right, because it accommodated somebody. The counter, devious rambling lines, are all useful, all wanted, and will repay in part their construction. But the one course, the air lines tending from East to West will move this great flood of humanity and matter on its course around the world, and become the arteries of the globe.

We rejoice, therefore, when we hear of Air Lines of Railroads. Not that other lines are to be injured, for this will not be the case, but that greater ends, and greater objects are to be accomplished, by direct and straight lines.

HOGS.—THE CROPS.—PRICES.—We clip the following remarks from the Cincinnati Gazette:

We have, in accordance with our custom, endeavored to obtain from the various parts of the Western States, reliable information with reference to the crops and other matters connected with the Agricultural interests of the country. From the advices so far received, we draw the following conclusions:—What has proved a fair average crop, both as regards quantity and quality, is the corn now in the country, including the surplus from previous years, are large, and will prove equal to any demand that is at all likely to be expected. Oats in this section were light, while in other places, especially farther West, the crops were heavy. Taking the whole West, the yield may be set down at two-thirds of an average crop. The yield of Barley was heavy. Potatoes two-thirds of a crop. Hay light in Ohio, Kentucky, and a great portion of Indiana, and the surplus for export will be smaller than usual. Corn is exceedingly well, and with a favorable fall the yield may be set down at two-thirds of an average crop. In some places the yield per acre will be below an average, but in almost every section there was an increased breadth of land planted. Of Hogs the supply is from one-fourth to one-third greater than last year. The quality is, in some places better and in others not so good as at this time last season; but taken altogether, it may be regarded as a fair average. Beef Cattle are every where scarce, dear, and in demand, and there cannot, in any event, be an average supply. Farmers are increasing their stock as far as possible, but it will be three years before we may expect the usual supply of Bees.

EMPIRE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—Finche, in his boundaries of Empire, rather grandiloquently dishes up the wonder and greatness of Queen Victoria's Empire, as follows:

"The Queen of England is now sovereign over one hundred and thirty millions of people, five hundred provinces, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or to die. She bends her head, and at the signal a thousand ships of war, and a hundred thousand sailors perform a gallant deed on the ocean. She walks upon the earth, and one hundred and twenty millions of human beings feel the slightest pressure of her foot. Come, all ye conquerors, and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces, her subjugated kingdoms, and her vanquished Empires. The Assyrian Empire was not so wealthy. The Roman Empire was not so powerful. The Arabian Empire was not so powerful. The Carthaginian Empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish Empire was not so widely diffused. We have overrun a greater extent of territory than Attila, that scourge of God, ever ruled! We have subdued more Empires, and dethroned more kings than Alexander of Macedon! We have conquered more nations than Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, ever subdued! We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Tamerlane the Tartar ever spurred his horse's back across."

This is indeed a proud boast, and should stimulate to good actions.

Some exchange paper illustrates the advantages of a "division of labor" by the following anecdote:—A certain preacher was holding forth to a somewhat wearied congregation, when he lifted up his eyes to the gallery, and beheld a youngster peering the people below with chins. Dominie was about to administer ex cathedra a sharp and stringent reprimand for this flagrant act of impiety and disrespect, but the youth anticipating him, bawled out at the top of his voice:—"You mind your preaching, daddy, and I'll keep 'em awake!"

Gen. James Tallmadge died suddenly in New York on Thursday last.

For the Post.

TO MISS — OF MCINN.

As borne on the wings of time
An idle moment's ease;
It brought to me in rhyme,
A subject for my pen.

It told of a 'kerchief' lost
Within whose folds contain'd,
My merry heart embos'd,
Three letters of a name.

Initials wrought by hands
Whose lines I'd love to trace;
But they're in other lands,
And other hands embrace.

The 'kerchief' which you found
You had no right to claim,
Nor what it wrap'd around—
The right of both's the same.

The former you return,
With many thanks for use,
And thus I came to learn
What let its treasure loose.

You have it, Miss, I deem,
(And of honor you've no lack),
Then if you have't, I'll deem
Why, darn it, bring it back.

Or, if you like it, keep it,
(Let the mother's not much knowen),
And we'll make it all a secret
If you'll send, in lieu, your own.

Sept. 12, 1853. ALKEDAM.

The Pennsylvania State Debt, since 1851, has been reduced by the Sinking Fund \$918,810, and now amounts to \$10,263,733. The six per cent. debt outstanding in 1851 has been converted into a five per cent. stock, saving \$200,000 a year in interest.

The selectmen of Brattleboro', Vermont, have prosecuted Mr. Bugbee, town agent, for selling liquor to all who call for it, and also for keeping a very bad article. The judge ruled that the case was not strictly within his jurisdiction, but intimated that if the agent did not keep better liquor hereafter, he would entertain a complaint to suppress his shop as a nuisance. Beautiful law!

MURDER.—James Anderson, of Simpson county, Ky., and formerly of Smith county in this State, was murdered at his residence on the 13th inst. His wife has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned either as principle or accessory. She says he was killed by a horse, while the circumstances go to show conclusively that he was murdered in his bed.

SALE OF A WHITE MAN.—Charles Denoyer, an intemperate white man convicted of vagrancy, at Carondelet, near St. Louis, was sold at auction at the Court House door, in the latter city, on the 9th ult. for ten cents. He was subsequently redeemed by the spectators, on condition that he would leave the State instantly.

ANOTHER TICKET IN NEW YORK.—We find the following in the New York Express:

The Woman's Rights State Convention is said to have agreed upon the following ticket. It is decidedly "Hard."

For Secretary of State—Miss Lucy Stone.
For Attorney General—Mrs. H. B. Stanton.

For Engineer—Mrs. Anneke.
For Treasurer—Mrs. Amelia Blommer.

For Canal Commissioner—Miss Elizabeth Greenfield (the "Black Swan").
For State Prison Inspector—Miss Susan B. Anthony.

For Judge of Court of Appeals—Miss Sojourner Truth.

The Dutch woman, for Engineer, will have a good run we predict. So will the Black Swan, for Canal Commissioner.

TO PARENTS.

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and still its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a great and moral wrong.

Give it play and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must flow forever;
Better teach it where to go.

RUN.—Last evening we saw a well-dressed gentlemanly man, walking with an unsteady step along Chesnut street, holding by the hand a sweet little girl four or five years old, who was vainly endeavoring to accommodate her tiny steps to his unsteady movements.

With sorrowing heart we observed them, as the little child gazed at her reeling protector with a wondering and bewildered look, saying as they crossed Fifth street, "Papa is on 'sick'; what makes 'on sick' so queer a word?" "He," he replied, "is, no, come along Susy, nothing's the matter only those pavement stones are so uneven—come along." "I don't think the pavements uneven papa, the bricks is all smooth to my feet, papa, look here how flat it is," and the pretty innocent tried to place her little foot on a single brick, but a sudden lurch of her leader drew her roughly on, and they passed beyond our view—that drunken father and his little unconscious child—unconscious—but soon to awaken from the sweet dreams of childhood to the fearful life of the Drunkard's Daughter.

—Philadelphia Register.

An Irishman being asked, on a late trial, for a certificate of his marriage, lashed his head and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire-shovel.

A BACK-HANDED LUCK.—The Nashville American says:

The True Whig considers a grammatical error "the best joke of the season." This is a new definition, but if it be a correct one, our neighbor is amazingly fond of jokes, and perpetrates some very good ones occasionally.

The last legislature of Missouri subscribed \$825,000 to five different rail roads.

BETTER THAN DIAMONDS.

I was standing in the broad crowded street of a large city. It was a cold winter's day. There had been rain; and although the sun was shining brightly, yet the long icicles hung from the eaves of the houses, and the wheels rumbled loudly as they passed over the ground. There was a clear, bright look, and a cold wind, which quickened every step. Just then a little child came running along—a poor, ill-clad child; her clothes were scant and threadbare; she had no cloak and no shawl, and her little bare feet looked red and suffering. She could have been more than eight years old. She carried a bundle in her hand. Poor little shivering child! I, even I, who could do nothing else, pitied her. As she passed me, her foot slipped upon the ice, and she fell, with a cry of pain; but she held the bundle tightly in her hand, and, jumping up, although she was limping sadly, endeavored to run on as before.

"Stop, little girl, stop," said a sweet voice, and a beautiful woman, wrapped in a huge shawl, and with furs all around her, came out of a jeweller's store close by. "Poor little child," she said, "are you hurt? Sit down on this step and tell me."

"How I loved her, and how beautiful she looked!"

"Oh, I cannot," said the child; "I cannot wait—I am in such a hurry. I have been to the shoemaker's, and mother must finish this work to-night, or she will never get any more shoes to kind."

"No night," said the beautiful woman; "to-night!"

"Yes," said the child—for the stranger's kind manner had made her bold—"yes, for the great ball to-night; and these satin slippers must be spangled; and—"

The beautiful woman took the bundle from the child's hand, and unfolded it. You do not know why her face flushed, and then turned pale; but I, yes, I looked into the bundle, and on the inside of a slipper I saw a name—a lady's name, written—but I shall not tell it.

"And where does your mother live, little girl?"

"So the child told her where, and then she told her that her father was dead, and that her little baby brother was sick, and that her mother bound shoes that they might have bread; but that sometimes they were very cold; and that her mother sometimes cried, because she had no money to buy milk for her little sick brother. And then I saw that the lady's eyes were full of tears, and she rolled up the bundle quickly, and gave it back to the little girl, but she gave her nothing else—no, not even one sixpence—and, turning away, went back into the store from which she had just come. As she went away, I saw the glitter of a diamond pin. I presently came back, and stepping into a handsome carriage, rolled off. The little girl looked after her for a moment, and then, with her little bare feet colder than they were before, ran quickly away. I went with the little girl, and I saw her go to a narrow, damp street, and into a small dark room. And then I saw her mother—her father, mother—but with a face so sweet, so patient, lushing and soothing a sick baby. And the baby slept, and the mother laid it on her lap, and the bundle was unfolded; and a dim candle helped her with her task; for, though it was not yet night, it was very dark in her room. Then, after a while, she kissed her little girl, and bade her warm her little feet over the scanty fire, and gave her a little piece of bread, for she had no more; and then she heard her say her evening prayer, and folding her tenderly to her bosom, blessed her, and told her that the angels would take care of her. And the little child slept, and dreamed—oh, such pleasant dreams—of warm stockings and new shoes—but the mother sewed on, alone. And, as the bright spangles glittered on the satin slippers, came there no repining in her heart. And when she thought of her little child's bare, cold feet, and of the scant morsel of dry bread, which had not satisfied her hunger, came there no visions of a bright room and gorgeous clothing, and a table loaded with all that was good and nice, one little portion of which she would send warm and comfort to her humble dwelling!"

It is such thoughts, and others—of a pleasant cottage, and of one who had dearly loved her, and whose strong arm had kept her from trouble and from her father's hand, but who could never come back—if these things did come, rejoicing, there came also mother; and the widow's hands were clasped, and her head bowed low in deep contrition, as I heard her say, "Father, forgive me, for thou dost all things well, and I will trust thee